

The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

VOL. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, DECEMBER 28, 1895.

No. 18.

OUR TICKET

FOR 1896.

For President:

JOHN T. MORGAN,
OF ALABAMA.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

OUR PLATFORM:

FREE SILVER, MORE MONEY, AND
AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

We fling this banner to the breeze, and nail it to our masthead. It will inspire hope, and bring a rich reward to toiling millions of our countrymen.

Hurrah for Morgan and Bryan!

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SINCE the recent disturbance between the United States and England over the affairs of Venezuela, a South American republic, frequent reference has been made to what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine." We question if a majority of the people really understand the meaning and history of the phrase. We will, therefore, briefly state the origin and significance of the principle as expressed by the words "Monroe Doctrine."

For some years prior to 1822, Mexico and the South American States, had been struggling to achieve their independence from Spain, their mother country.

Henry Clay had exerted himself with much enthusiasm to induce Congress to recognize their independence, but such a step had been considered premature. In March, 1822, his efforts were successful, and a bill was passed by Congress, on the recommendation of the president, recognizing the independence of Mexico and the South American republics, and providing for maintaining diplomatic relations with them.

The next year President Monroe declared in his message to Congress, that, "As a principle, the American continents, by the free and independent position they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

This claim that the Western continent belongs to republicanism, and is not to be the scene of European schemes for the aggrandizement, or establishment of any new

kingdom or empire, has since that time been known as the Monroe Doctrine, and has come to be regarded as one of the cardinal points of the policy of the government of the United States.

Its application in the present crisis is against England in her attempt to claim a large area of the republic of Venezuela, under the pretext of a disputed boundary line, and by which, if successful, a large number of citizens of the republic would be transformed into aliens, and become inhabitants of a monarchy. The United States, being the stronger power of the New World, considers it her moral duty to be a protectorate for all weaker republics as against the encroachments of kings or emperors. It is the duty of all true Americans to stand by the Monroe Doctrine at this time.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

DURING the past few days, there has been considerable talk upon the streets and in the press, in regard to the duty of Democratic members of the legislature, in the election of the two U. S. senators. It is urged by some, that in order to expedite legislation, and avoid a long, drawn-out fight, the Democratic members should unite upon two of the best Republican candidates, and vote to elect them, since it appears that there is no chance to elect a Democrat.

Such a suggestion deserves the bitterest kind of rebuke. The long line of Democratic statesmen who have passed over the Great Divide, from Jefferson down to Thurman, would turn over in their graves with disgust at the very thought of such a step. The men who would be guilty of such perfidy, would be, and ought to be, consigned to political oblivion, and the brand of infamy put upon their memories, ever afterward. We cannot believe there is a single Democratic member who would entertain such a thought for a minute. If there is, he must have an "itching palm" to sell and barter his vote for gold. There could be but one construction of such action, and that would be, that the member who did so had placed his vote in the market for the highest bidder. We think the man who would suggest such a dishonorable act, knows but little of Democracy and less of honesty. If such a policy were pursued under like circumstances, then there would be no Democratic party today. If, because we are in

the minority, and it is evident we cannot elect our party men, we should go over to the enemy, and sacrifice duty and honor, then let us dissolve the republic, and go back to despotism. We would be unfit to rule ourselves, and we ought to have an Emperor, or a Czar to govern. It is needless for us to tell the members of the legislature, of the new state of Utah, what their duty is in this regard. If there was no other guide, conscience alone would point out the way. But the people, whose voice must be respected, have said vote for Rawlins and Thatcher; and we believe everyone who is a Democrat and an honest man will do so. If there is a single Democrat who would vote with the Republicans in the selection of a Senator, he should be drummed out of the Democratic camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March," and he ought to wear penitentiary stripes during the rest of his life.

We do not deem this article necessary for any member of the legislature, but it is intended to rebuke and silence any man who offers such a suggestion, be he a Democrat, or a Republican masquerading under the guise of a Democrat.

If any person approaches a Democratic member with such a scheme, he should be spit upon in contempt and scorn. Such men would blacken the memory of the dead.

NEGROES ORGANIZE.

THE National Federation of Colored Men was organized at Detroit, Mich., on Dec. 14. The principles of the federation are set forth in the "Address to the Country," which was presented by the committee appointed for that purpose. The objects of the organization are defined to be: The assertion of opposition to every species of injustice perpetrated upon the race; to render more effectual the moral, educational and social forces which 8,000,000 of free men ought to exercise; to form a compact national organization; to assume a new attitude among the citizens of the nation, not unduly arrogant, but one which shall resent the assumption of inferiority. This, the address declares, is necessary to do after a generation of selfish indifference and un-American and non-Christian contempt on the part of the white race. A copy of the address will be presented to Congress. The country will be divided into districts; as northwest, northeast southwest and southeast, and each

district will have a vice-president and secretary. D. A. Straker of Detroit, was elected President; J. M. Henderson of Detroit, Secretary; Geo. Knox of Indianapolis, treasurer, and R. T. Greener of New York, national lecturer.

A resolution was adopted calling on Congress to use all honorable means to secure the release of ex-Consul Waller from prison in France.

The movement is a good one, and demonstrates how little the northern white people as a class, care for their colored brethren; as most of the promoters are from northern or eastern states, where they see and feel the need of action in this direction. The negroes in the South have less cause for complaint than they do among their pretended friends.

THE Cuban war is still in a state of semi-activity. The latest from the seat of war, indicates another victory for the insurgents who are said to be getting in shape to capture the city of Havana. Should they succeed in this and be able to hold that city, it would be the most signal victory for the insurgents that has yet come their way.

THE BROAD AX AT THE ART EXHIBIT.

WE made another pleasant visit during the past week to the exhibit of the Society of Utah Artists, where we had the pleasure of meeting President Evans of the Society, who expressed great satisfaction over the success that has crowned the efforts of the promoters. Mr. Evans has informed us that the attendance has been much larger than on previous occasions of this kind and he thinks the people are beginning to appreciate the efforts that are made by our home artists in endeavoring to advance the standard of art in Utah and the West. We cannot refrain from again mentioning some of the beautiful pictures we saw.

The portrait work of Mr. Will Clawson deserves the commendation of all lovers of true art as it is our opinion that he excels his fellow members in the production of fine portrait work. One of his masterpieces is a life size portrait of Mrs. John Beck. The artist has wrought out with lifelike effect the delicate and refined features of this beautiful lady, as well as the textures of her elegant yellow, silk dress and rare lace.

Mrs. E. C. Carson has several canvases devoted to scenery. "Evening in the Woods," has the soft and quiet effect that nature puts on at the close of the day. "Autumn Pines," by this same clever artist is admired by all lovers of the beautiful in nature; and we again urge all those who appreciate art in the highest degree, to visit the exhibit of the Society of Utah Artists, 67 E. First South St.